

Tuesday morning Mr. E. P. Adams sold by auction the wreck of the schooner Pauahi. The sale only realized \$10.

The foundations of the new skating rink are now being laid next to the merry-go-round, on Queen street. The building is expected to be completed by the end of next week.

A good restaurant is a good thing if it can boast of having a good cook. Such is Barber at the Astor House, and Cavanagh may be congratulated upon having secured his services.

The vacated premises adjoining Hollister's drug store on Nuuanu street, formerly occupied by Goo Kim, are about to be taken by a Chinese firm of the name of Keng Lun Chang & Co.

Some \$700 have been raised on the citizens' subscription papers for the benefit of Fire-Marshall J. W. McGuire and family, who were so recently burned out of house and home. The various fire companies have been most liberal in adding to the list.

Our well-known dry goods merchant, Mr. C. J. Fishel, is about to erect a magnificent building on the site of his present store, at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets. The building will, doubtless, be an ornament to the city, as its cost is estimated at \$10,000.

A model magic lantern has recently arrived, and we understand that several exhibitions will be given before the Royal Family at the Palace; after which it is proposed to proceed to the other islands. This magic lantern is of an improved pattern to those previously imported.

We understand that a committee composed of members of the Blaine and Logan factions are preparing a subscription list, in order to give a grand celebration in case the Republican party proves victorious. We trust that all true Americans will liberally subscribe. Subscriptions may be handed in at the office of J. E. Wiseman.

Kapuaia, the new Government building, has received the finishing coat of hard, smooth white plaster throughout the second story inside, and the door and window fittings are in place. The main corridor on the first floor is laid in cement, and the outside facing of the same material is finished to within 10 feet of the foundation wall.

An attempt was made last Sunday evening to deplete Mr. R. Gerke's hen-roost at Moanalua. Mr. Gerke returned from Waialua just in time to scare the would-be chicken thieves away. He found many of his fowls with their legs tied together, but none were missing. A good, strong steel snap-trap would probably aid in the future in catching some of the thieves.

Owners of aquatic whirl-a-gigs, when they set them in motion for the night, should place them so that the radius of the circular shower they scatter around shall not project on to the side-walk. Otherwise some exasperated passer-by, finding himself and his best girl suddenly sprinkled, may venture within the gate and hurl the gyrating nuisance into the middle of next week.

Quite a number of vigorous, healthy trees known as "Yung," or Banyan, have been received by Messrs. Cho Wing & Co., No. 84 Nuuanu street. These trees are the same as the two large ones growing in Mr. Afong's garden, and, as shade trees, are very fine. Messrs. Cho Wing & Co. have also received a couple of handsome birds, one of which is probably a variety of the mocking bird.

A trial was had Tuesday between the King's new eight-oared boat and the Kapuaia, the prize-winner of 1882. Both boats were manned by soldiers, and started from the can-buoy in the harbor. By the time the new boat reached the lighthouse, the Kapuaia was about three lengths behind. The new boat will be entered for the regatta on the 17th as a six-oared boat, and will probably be hard to beat.

On Beretania street may be seen a novel idea in roofing. A cottage that presumably needed shingling has been provided with a corrugated iron roof fitted over the old one with a six-inch air space between the two. The new roof is fitted with guttering and down pipes, and has been painted in a dark red. The general effect is pleasing, and no doubt the rooms in the cottage are much cooler than before.

A contemporary has the following original item in its column of Daily Cribes: "Fort street, from Merchant to Queen, is by long odds the most elegant business block in the Kingdom." Our opinion is that Fort street is not a business block at all, but without stopping to debate that point further, we would remark that the pile of building material in Merchant street, opposite the Sailor's Home, is the most complete "business block" in this city.

Lamps.

About seventy new lamp-posts have been placed in position by Mr. Berger, under the direction of Marshal Soper. A very judicious choice has been made of the localities where these lamps have been placed, and the only criticism that can be made is this: There ought to be more of them.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

The Government announces to-day its desire to promote the representation of the Islands at the "World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition," which is about to be held in New Orleans, under the joint auspices of the Government and Congress of the United States of America, the National Cotton Planters' Association and of the City of New Orleans. Expressions of regret on the part of the officials of the Exposition that Hawaii had expressed no intention of joining in the great fair have led the Government to take this course, notwithstanding the supineness with which the invitation tendered by the President of the United States has been received by this community, and the actual hostility displayed by some members of the Assembly to this project.

With those who can see no benefit to be gained in joining in these great international exhibitions, it is of no use to argue. Fortunately, they are few in number, and though there has been no move here to provide for the representation of the Kingdom at New Orleans it has chiefly been for the want of some one to take the lead. We hope, therefore, to see the appeal of the Government responded to freely. It is too late to attempt some things that might have been done, but no great time is wanted for the preparation of the ordinary exhibits of agricultural and industrial productions. In another part of this issue we re-print a portion of the "General Statement" put forth by the Board of Management of the Exposition, showing the origin and scope of the enterprise and the means that have been taken to ensure success. Below we give a list taken from the voluminous official "Classification of Exhibits," which will serve to remind those who peruse it of what a variety of articles may be sent from here. Here we would repeat what we urged some months ago in speaking of this Exposition, that ample specimens of all our native fibres (with the plants that yield them), should be sent to New Orleans. They are scarcely used now, even by the native Hawaiians, but there is reason to believe that if they are brought under the notice of such a crowd of experts as will be found at the Cotton Centennial Exposition they will not be allowed to remain long in their present oblivion.

The following lines from the "classification of exhibits" may be more useful as hints to exhibitors than anything we could write:

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, etc., and of mineral products.

Specimens of different kinds of forest trees. Wood for cabinet work. Bark for textile purposes, tanning, coloring, odoriferous and resinous woods, oleaginous vegetable products.

Products obtained from forests, * * * basket work, straw work, turnery.

Collections and drawing of birds, eggs, fishes, cetacea, mollusca and crustacea.

Undressed feathers.

Coral and sponge.

Traps and snares, fishing lines and hooks, harpoons, nets, bait and fishing apparatus.

Textile vegetable fibres of all kinds.

Tobacco in the leaf or manufactured.

Salts of all kinds; sea-salt.

Furniture.

Paintings.

Fancy basket work.

Vegetable fibres spun into thread.

Artificial flowers and feathers.

Native costumes of different countries.

Wheat, etc., rice and other cereals. Dried and prepared fruit.

Fruits preserved without sugar.

Cane sugar made by various processes.

Preserved fruits and jellies.

Photographs on various substances.

Under the great general head Alimentary Products many things may find a place which are not included directly under the minor heads we have enumerated, as for instance the Alden Co.'s kale flour. So under the head of agriculture, Mr. Coleman's cane-planting machine should make its appearance, and under "apparatus and processes used in spinning, etc.," his ramie machine.

Some people think it impolitic to exhibit our sugars in Louisiana, and

to bring our rice too prominently under the notice of the Southern States. We incline to the opinion that the absence of these well known productions of our Islands would be far more likely to attract notice from the enemies of the Reciprocity Treaty than their presence. The planters of these islands can beat the average of the Louisiana men at sugar growing, and especially in the art of extracting the sugar from the juice, and they ought to let this be known, by placing their products in juxtaposition at the New Orleans Exposition.

In regard to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition which is now receiving the attention of the Government we are authorized to state that it had always had been the intention that this country should be represented by an official exhibit and by a Commissioner. In view of the information brought by the Hon. Paul Neumann, both as to the great interest that is being taken in America in the Exposition and the disappointment experienced by the officials of the Fair at the absence of any application for space from Hawaii it has been resolved to appeal to the community and to offer every possible facility to any one who desires to have his products or manufacturers exhibited. The hour is late but not too late. Perhaps there may be some exaggeration of sentiment in the anxiety of the Board of Management to see this little Kingdom properly represented at this great Exposition. So much the more should a response be made.

During the earlier part of the year this journal repeatedly urged on those who are interested in the various industries of the country that they should take steps to be represented at New Orleans. We gave it as our opinion that if any movement in this direction were made, the Government would feel bound to lend to it every assistance in its power just as it had done in the case of the Boston Exhibition. The latter was a private enterprise, this is a national one and the invitation to the people of this country to take part in it came from the President of the United States himself. If the writer be not mistaken other Honolulu journals joined with the ADVERTISER in the recommendation that a Committee should be formed to promote the representation of Hawaii at New Orleans, but no one moved. When the matter was mooted in the Assembly, some of the Opposition members objected to the trivial expense to be incurred, and others denounced the project as likely to hurt the Treaty by arousing still further the jealousy of the Louisiana sugar planters. The Government appears to have been discouraged, and pushed the matter no further, absorbed, no doubt, by more important concerns. That the matter was not wholly forgotten is shown by the fact that before Hon. J. Mott Smith left here it was arranged with him that he should act as Hawaiian Commissioner at the Exhibition.

Late though it be, we hope that there will yet be secured a fair and full collection of our present industrial productions, and also of native manufactures and of indigenous products which have not hitherto been utilised. The advertisement issued by the Government guarantees that every care shall be taken of exhibits, and every pains taken to have them shown properly. We understand that, if deemed necessary, another Commissioner will be sent in conjunction with Dr. Smith. At the same time we may state that the rumor on this subject, which has been put in print, is absolutely without foundation.

THE COTTON CENTENNIAL.

We give below the more important portions of the prospectus issued by the managers of the Exposition:

"The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition was inaugurated by a resolution of the National Cotton Planters' Association of America at its annual convention October, 1882. It was originally the intention to designate it simply the World's Cotton Centennial; the year 1884 being the centennial anniversary of the first exportation of cotton from America, but subsequently this intention was abandoned, and the scope of the enterprise was enlarged by making it a World's Industrial Exposition, thus imparting a na-

tional and international character, which is still more emphatically confirmed by the act of Congress creating the Exposition.

"The immediate cause of the determination to hold such an Exposition was the impression of a general desire among the more progressive agriculturists and industrialists of the Cotton States to provide a means whereby the people of all nations could obtain a knowledge of the resources, capacity and products of the Southern States of America, and at the same time to enable the people of these States to align themselves with the universal spirit of progress which marks the present era.

"To inaugurate an Exposition commensurate with such requirements, the Congress of the United States passed an act, which was approved February 10, 1883.

"In accordance with the provisions of this act, the location of the Exposition was, on April 24th, 1883, fixed at the city of New Orleans, and ample funds have been provided for the purpose, while the city government has given the use of its magnificent park, and a liberal donation in aid of the work.

"The location is peculiarly fitting, inasmuch as New Orleans is the metropolis of the country primarily intended to be benefitted, and the gateway to and from Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, the immense resources of which are now being so rapidly developed, while their commercial interests are being so greatly expanded under the vigorous influence of American enterprise; the building of railways, the establishment of steamship lines, and the colonizing of commercial and industrial enterprises.

"An important factor in this grand development, has been the Eads South Pass Jetties, giving a permanent channel to the sea of sufficient depth for the largest class of vessels, which, with her fifteen miles of deep water front, places New Orleans second to no other city in the world in point of shipping facilities.

"The President of the United States, under date of September 10th, 1883, issued a proclamation, inviting representation and participation by all foreign nations.

"Assurances have already been received that the invitation will be very generally accepted, and there can be no doubt that all civilized nations of the world will contribute collective government exhibits. This justifies the hope that the attractions will be such as to draw a larger attendance than has been obtained by any Exposition ever held on the continent of America.

"The Southern States of the Union will contribute complete exhibits of their natural resources and agricultural and industrial products, and it is a cheerful indication of the prevailing spirit to record the fact that in every hamlet, village, town and city in the South, on every farm and plantation, and in every workshop, there is already manifested a patriotic feeling of pride in the success of the Exposition. In the language of Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, 'it is looked forward to by the Southern people as a beacon of hope.'

"At the same time it may be confidently relied upon that the other States of the Union will vie with the South in displaying their magnificent and splendidly developed resources to the multitudes of visitors from every quarter of the Globe.

"A leading feature of the Exposition will be a National Exposition of Woman's Work, under the auspices and management of a commission composed of two leading representative women in each State and Territory of the United States. It is believed that this will prove one of the most interesting and important exhibitions ever made, as it will serve to practically develop and illustrate the field of women's work, and enlarge the field of usefulness of the sex in the domestic economy and industry of the world.

"Prominent features of the Exposition will be, also, special exhibits of cotton, sugar, and rice, also jute and other fibres, in all their conditions of culture, manufacture, and preparation for the market, thus offering to visitors a practical exhibition of the peculiar resources of the Southern States, and serving to attract immigration and capital to this section.

"The 7,000,000 bales of cotton produced in the South last year not only clothed the greater portion of the people of the civilized world, but yielded 2,500,000 tons of cotton seed above what was required for this year's planting.

"The grounds and buildings will be located convenient to all the railway lines and to the steamboats plying on the inland waters of the vast valleys of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri, thus affording the cheapest water communication with three-fourths of the United States, while the proximity to the docks and wharves will afford equal facilities to the Atlantic Coast, and to all foreign countries.

"The Act of Congress admits free of duty all articles intended for exhibition, and to give still further facilities to exhibitors from abroad, the buildings are to be constituted a bonded warehouse, thus avoiding the delays and inconveniences incident to the usual routine of Custom-house entries.

"In advance of the completion of the buildings, the Board of Management has established free warehouses for the accommodation of exhibitors, both domestic and foreign, who may desire to transfer exhibits from Expositions in progress, or may find it necessary or desirable to forward their exhibits at any time."

THE SUGAR BOWL.

The Sugar Bowl and Farm Journal, published in New Orleans, La., is the organ of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association. As such, it is, of course, largely devoted to sugar interests, although, since it has become an eight-page sheet, there is a good deal of space given to agricultural matters generally. The make-up of the paper is good, and there is always something of interest to Hawaiian planters and agriculturists.

A good deal of space is given up to the discussion of the diffusion process, and after many experiments had been tried and much money spent, (with, upon the whole, satisfactory results) it was found that a strong, united effort was needed to furnish the capital required to prove conclusively the process a success or failure. Accordingly "the thing drifted before the parent Sugar Planters' Association of Louisiana, where it was duly pigeon-holed," as we expected, and smothered, as predicted." The same fate met the paper on the same subject brought before a like association here during its recent session.

In a paragraph in the *Sugar Bowl* reference is made to cane growing on the Sandwich Islands, and the following is stated: "Kanaka laborers work well, but the planters have to watch their health closely, as they become ill so suddenly." For the information of those abroad interested in the subject, it may be as well to mention that the term "Kanaka" when used at all by foreigners is applied to native Hawaiian men only. The class referred to in the paragraph quoted are Gilbert Islanders, who, coming as they do from low, dry, sandy coral islets into the much more humid and variable climate of the Hawaiian Islands, do often become ill, while the Kanakas, that is men to the manor born, enjoy a lusty life.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, October 9.

Opinion seems to be more than ever dissatisfied and troubled about the foreign relations of France. It is a toss up whether China or Egypt engages most attention. The usual *canards* fly about that America and the "honest broker" Bismarck are engaged hammer and tongs patching up the breach of peace on the part of the Celestials or the French. In the meantime Admiral Courbet shells northern Formosa, and the Chinese open fire in Tonquin. The chief rivers are being made secure against any further friendly visits of the Admiral, and European merchants commence to concert how much longer they are to suffer, because the French and Chinese indulged in an accidental free fight at Bac Le.

The no surrender programme on the side of the Chinese must compel France to submit, or send an expedition to Pekin. The latter are well posted on French politics; they have ably played their cards, to neither